REMARKS

Claims 1-40 are pending in the present application. Claims 1, 10, 20, 29, 39, and 40 were amended. Reconsideration of the claims is respectfully requested.

Amendments were made to the specification to correct errors and to clarify the specification. No new matter has been added by any of the amendments to the specification.

Also, applicants note that formal drawings were submitted on October 11, 2001. For the examiner's convenience, a courtesy copy of these drawings is submitted with this response. These drawings are believed to remove the rejections of the drawings.

I.   35 U.S.C. § 102, Anticipation

The examiner has rejected claims 1-2, 6-11, 15-21, 25-30, and 34-40 under 35 U.S.C. § 102 as being anticipated by Fujiwara (6,301,710). This rejection is respectfully traversed.

Exemplary claim 1, as amended, now reads,

> 1.   (Amended) A method for accessing a user registry, comprising:
>   in a system containing a plurality of user registries, receiving a registry-independent instruction to perform an operation on a given user registry of said plurality of user registries; and
>   responsive to receiving said registry-independent instruction, sending registry-dependent instructions to perform said operation on said given user registry.

Notably, several clarifications of the invention have been included in the claims. This exemplary claim now recites that the system contains a "*plurality of user registries*" and that "*responsive to receiving said registry-independent instruction, sending registry-dependent instructions*". It is submitted that these clarifications distinguish the claimed invention over Fujiwara.
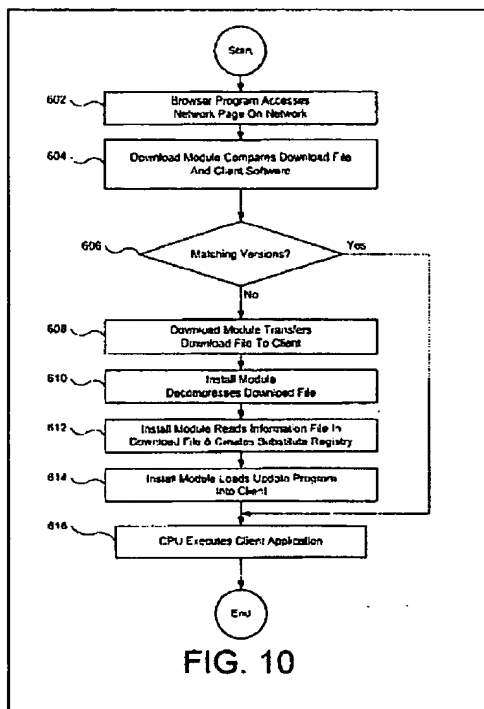
The office action states,

> Fujiwara teaches a system and method for creating a substitute registry when automatically installing an update program (abstract) and the install module retrieving registry information from the information file (col. 3, lines 1-7) which reads on receiving a registry-independent instruction to perform an operation on the user registry; and responsive to receiving the registry-independent instruction, executing registry-dependent instructions to perform the operation on the user registry. Fig. 10 and col. 10 lines 7-59 read on issuing a registry-independent instruction to a registry adapter to perform an operation on the user

registry, and responsive to the registry adapter's executing registry-
dependent instructions to perform the operation on the user registry,
receiving a result of the operation.

Fujiwara discloses <u>creating a substitute registry</u>, as noted in the rejection. This is
not the same as the claimed "*receiving said registry-independent instruction, sending registry-
dependent instructions*". The claimed invention translates a general set of instructions,
which can apply to any registry in the system, into a specific set of instructions that work
with the <u>chosen</u> registry. In this manner, a company that must combine disparate
registries need not convert the data into a single format, nor do they need to rewrite the
registries. Instead, simple front-end programs are provided to receive general instructions
and to format specific instructions into the necessary format for a specific registry.

In contrast to the claimed invention, Fujiwara notes,

FIG. 10

... in step 612 [of Figure 10], install module 432 reads
information file 510 in download file 420, and
<u>responsively creates a substitute registry 825 that
corresponds to update program 520, and thereby avoids a
software conflict in client registries 355</u>, in accordance
with the present invention. In other embodiments of the
present invention, install module 432 may similarly create
substitute registry 825 at any other appropriate time
during the FIG. 10 process.

It is asserted that Fujiwara does not read on the
claimed invention, since Fujiwara is creating a
substitute registry, not providing registry-
dependent instructions for the registry. It is
further noted that all of the independent claims
in this application are rejected for reasons
similar to those of claim 1. It is asserted that all
of the claims are now allowable.

Therefore, the rejection of these claims under 35 U.S.C. § 102 has been
overcome.

Furthermore, Fujiwara does not teach, suggest, or give any incentive to make the
needed changes to reach the presently claimed invention. Fujiwara is concerned with

"implementing an effective method for installing and utilizing computer programs", rather than with being able to utilize an existing user authentication system (user registry) without rewriting the authentication system. It is asserted that absent some teaching, suggestion, or incentive to modify Fujiwara in such a manner that it would reformat instructions to the registry, the presently claimed invention can be reached only through an improper use of hindsight using the applicants' disclosure as a template to make the necessary changes to reach the claimed invention.

II.   35 U.S.C. § 103, Obviousness

Claims 3, 12, 22, and 31 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103 as being unpatentable over Fujiwara in view of Qureshi (5,758,154).

Claims 3, 5, 12, 14, 22, 24, 31, and 33 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103 as being unpatentable over Fujiwara in view of *William H. Murray and Chris H. Pappas, "Windows programming. An Introduction", ISBN: 0078815363* (hereinafter Murray).

Claims 4, 13, 23, and 32 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103 as being unpatentable over Fujiwara in view of Qureshi, Murray, and Chang et al. All three of these rejections are respectfully traversed.

All of the claims in these three rejections are dependent on claims discussed in the section above, which discusses the 102 rejection. It is submitted that Fujiwara is relied on in these rejections for the same purpose as in the prior rejection and contains the same shortcomings as were discussed there. Additionally, neither Qureshi, Murray, nor Chang provides a disclosure that makes up for the shortcomings of Fujiwara.

Qureshi discloses, *"a system-wide registry for storing configuration information [in which] Application programs, application setup programs, and the operating system itself each store their own configuration information in the registry"*[1]; **Murray** provides a discussion of the dynamic link libraries DLL provided by Windows; and **Chang** discusses *"the Document-View-Presentation (DVP) pattern for interactive software systems"*. None of these have anything to do with managing a *"user registr[y] used to authenticate users"*, as claimed; thus they do not make up for the shortcomings of Fujiwara.

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[1] Qureshi, col. 1, lines 13-17

Additionally, while these references may touch on claimed concepts, it is submitted that none of the references relied on actually provide the motivation to combine the disparate parts. Instead, it is submitted that the motivation is incorrectly applied using hindsight from the current application.

Therefore, the rejection of claims 3, 4, 5, 12-14, 22-24, and 31-33 under 35 U.S.C. § 103 has been overcome.
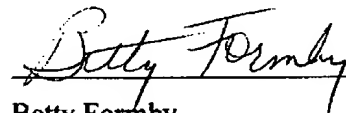
III.   Conclusion

It is respectfully urged that the subject application is patentable over Fujiwara, Qureshi, Murray, and Chang and is now in condition for allowance.

The examiner is invited to call the undersigned at the below-listed telephone number if in the opinion of the examiner such a telephone conference would expedite or aid the prosecution and examination of this application.

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Respectfully submitted,

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